The Kokumin regards the Corean situation as critical. It urges resolute action on the part of Japan.

The Asahi reports the capture of the Russian gunboat Sivoutch, which has been at Newchwang since the beginning of the

CHINA WOULDN'T TAKE CHARGE. Declined to Assume Responsibility for Affairs at Yingkow.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PERIN, July 29 .- When the Board of Foreign Affairs learned that the Japanese had handed over the western custom house at Yingkow, the port of Newchwang, to the local Chinese officials it immediately ordered a telegram sent to the latter ordering them not to accept any authority

in the matter. The Japanese thereupon again took charge of the custom house as well as other offices which they wished the Chinese to administer.

KUROKI OF POLISH DESCENT. His Father Fled to Japan After the Revolution of 1881.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BEBLIN, July 20 .- A nephew of Gen. Kuroki, named Oshima, who is a student in the University of Berlin, writes to the Tageblatt that his uncle is not of French descent, as has been stated, but is the son of a Polish nobleman, named Kurowski, who fled from Russia after the Polish revolu tion of 1831, went to Japan and married a

He says that Gen. Kuroki bears the nickname of "The Pole." His father told him on his deathbed that he might be able at some time to take revenge on Russia for crushing Poland.

KOREA ESCAPED IN FOG.

Entered Yokohama Unaware of Danger From Russian Fleet.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN TORIO, July 29.-The Russian Vladivostol squadron was again reported to-day off the Izu coast, eighty miles south of Yokohama, and northward of the point where it was seen vesterday.

The Pacific Mail steamship Korea, which reached Yokohama to-day with a valuable cargo, had not been aware that she was in danger of capture. She entered Yokohama harbor early this morning in a fog. She must have passed not far from the Russian

WASHINGTON, July 29 .- The State Department has been officially informed of the arrival of the Pacific Mail steamship Kores at Yokohama. Despite the denials of the officers of the company, it was known in Washington that the Korea had contraband of war on board, and her safe arrival at Yokohama has caused a feeling of relief

Advices were received at the War Department this morning from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at San Francisco that in view of the presence of the Russian Vladivostok squadron off the Japan coast the future sailing dates of the vessels of the company were extremely uncertain and that Government officers in San Francisco waiting to take passage for the Far East must remain in that city at their own expense.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.-The Pacific mail steamer Mongolia sailed to-day for the Orient with 150 passengers and much freight. Among her passengers were Lieutenant-Commander H. Gage, Capt. J. P. Merrill, Commander A. C. Baker and forty Government employees bound for the Philippines. Two hundred Chinese and fifty Japanese also took passage.

On account of the war scare no ship ments of specie or other treasure were made to Japan. The banks and correspondents of Japanese concerns did not care to risk seizure by Russian cruisers. The treasure shipments to other parts of the Orient were unusually light and ined only \$37,400 in silver by ion to Shang hai and \$2,000 in Mexican dollars shipped by Chinese merchants to Hong Kong.

The steamship Gaelic, which sailed from this port two weeks ago, is still held at Midway in touch with the cable station. She has been there four days. The Gaelic has a cargo of flour, canned and pickled meats, pig lead and railroad material She has about thirty cabin passengers and as many Chinese in the steerage.

THE ARABIA AT VLADIVOSTOK. Steamer With Cargo of American Flour Taken There a Prize.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. St. Petersburg, July 29.- A telegram from Vladivostok announces the arrival there to-day of the German steamship Arabia, laden with flour shipped by Ameri can owners from Portland for Hong Kong, and captured by the Vladivostok squadr on on the high seas.

Admiral Skrydloff, in reporting the arri val of the seized Hamburg-American steamship Arabia at that port, says she was captured on July 22 about 100 miles north of Yokohama. An examination of her papers showed that part of her cargo sisted of 1,200 tons of railway material and 20,500 sacks of flour, consigned to Kobe, Yokohama and Nagasaki. The despatch continues:

The presence of cargo which the Russian Government had declared contraband compelled Rear Admiral Jesson to send the vessel to Vladivostok as the nearest Russian port, in order that the matter might be examined by a prize court."

The American Trading Company of 25 Broad street, which had goods consigned to Far Eastern ports in the British steamer Knight Commander, sunk by a Russian cruiser, and in the Hamburg-American steamer Arabia, captured by the Russian cruiser Gromovoi, as well as other steamers bound for Asiatic ports, issued this state-

ment yesterday through President Morse: "It has been said that the Arabia and two other steamers of the Hamburg-American company are under charter to the American Trading Company for three years, and it has been asserted that the American Trading Company is engaged in handling contraband goods. I wish to say positively that none of these steamers is under charter to this company, nor is the company in any way interested in steamers plying between Pacific Coast ports and Asia except as regular shippers of goods to and from Asia.

in other words, as commission merchants. "Neither our customers nor ourselves will be the losers by Russian aggressions. All shipments made are fully covered and will continue to be covered by war risk in-

COALING OF RUSSIAN SHIP.

Premier Balfour's Declaration in the Dmitri Donskot.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, July 29 .- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gibson Bowles called the Premier's attention to the case of the Russian cruiser Dmitri Donskoi, which, after receiving 500 tons of coal at Port Said on the declaration of her captain that he intended

bandits, retorts that there is no reason Cronstadt, had proceeded to sea and during the next three days had stopped and examined six merchantmen, two of which

> were British. Mr. Balfour, in reply, said that the view of the Government was that any ship using coal for purposes other than those for which it had been supplied should not in future be accorded coaling facilities.

NO PASSES FOR BRITISH

Will Follow Unless Reforms Are Made Only German Vessels to Be Immune in the Red Sea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SUEZ, July 29 .- The Russian Consul has not yet received orders to issue to British steamships passes such as he has been authorized to issue to German vessels, insuring them against molestation by Russian cruisers in the Red Sea. TO LET MINE LAYING SHIP PASS.

Turkey Gives Russia Permission to Sen Out the Dunal. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

St. Petersburg, July 29.-It can be stated on the best authority that Russia has obtained permission from Turkey for the passage of the mine laying ship Dunai through the Dardanelles.

The Dunai, which is of the same type of steamer as the Yenissei, which was sunk off Port Arthur by coming in contact with a floating mine, will proceed to the Orient immediately.

Russian Generals Wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 29.-The Japanese Minister has received a despatch from his Government announcing that Gen. Oku reports, from the testimony of Russian officers who were captured, that Gen. Kouropatkin was on the field in the recent battle. The Russian Generals Sakaloff and Kondranovick were wounded. The Russian casualties were about 2,000 and the Japanese casualties about 1,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Suez. July 29 - The German steamer ineissenau, which sailed from here on July 25, carried sealed instructions to the vessels of the volunteer fleet in the Red Sea sent by the Russian Government.

Breach of International Law.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 29 .- The Law Journal leclares that the sinking of the steamship Knight Commander was unquestionably a breach of international law.

FIELD STORE IN PHILADELPHIA? Reported That the Chicago Merchant Will Besiege the Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 .- Marshall Field. Ir., son of the Chicago merchant, has announced to some of his friends here his intention of taking up his permanent residence in Philadelphia. Mr. Field and his wife were in the city to-day for the purpose of inspecting several properties in the suburbs.

It is also stated that Marshall Field & Co are considering the project of opening department store in this city. Marshall Field has visited Philadelphia several times recently, but his visits were generally ascribed at the time to anxiety over the illness his son, who is under treatment by Dr. Weir Mitchell. While young Mr. Field s in much better health than a few months ago, his physicians advised him that the climate of this city would be much better for him than that of Chicago.

STEAMSHIP HOWARD ASHORE And Off Again-She Struck on Pollock Rip in a Fog.

CHATHAM, Mass., July 29 .- The Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company's steamer Howard, bound for Boston with passengers and freight, ran ashore on Pollock Rip shoal in a fog early this morning. After resting easily on a sandy bottom for several hours, the steamer was floated and proceeded for Boston.

thick fog which prevailed all night. Ships run by "time" in such instances, and the tide is liable to swerve them from their course, which was the case in this instance

AARON S. ROBBINS'S WILL.

Dry Goods Merchant Leaves the Bulk of His Property to His Children.

The will of the late Aaron Swain Robbins of the dry goods house of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., who died at his country home at Douglaston, L. I., on July 4, has jus been admitted to probate by Surrogate Church in Brooklyn. Mr. Robbins lived with his daughter, Miss Serena Robbins, at 114 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn. He was a land owner in that borough, one of his largest pieces of property being the business block on Fulton street occupied by Eroderick Losser & Co.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Mr. Robbins leaves the Sixth avenue house, all its contents, stable, horses and carriages to Miss Serena Robbins. To his married daughter, Mrs. Frederick T. Parmarried daughter, Mrs. Frederick 1. Far-sons, the testator leaves his summer home at Cozy Point, Douglaston, L. I., together with its contents, stable, horses and car-riages, and to his son, Clarence H. Robbins, the Great Neck polo player, his large man-sion at Cozy Point, together with all its

Mr. Robbins makes bequests to his rela ives as follows: Elijah R. Pitt, Charles R Pitt and Aaron S. Brouwer, nephews, \$10,000 each; Mary E. Brouwer, a niece, \$10,000; Maria Sharkey, a cousin, \$3,000, and Celia E. Lambert, a sister-in-law,

\$3,000.

The residuary estate, valued at about \$1,500,000, is left in trust to his executors for his three children. The income is to be divided into three equal parts and paid annually to the children. At their death the property is to be divided among the grandchildren. The three children and Frederick T. Parsons, a son-in-law, are named executors.

named executors.

NIXON SHIPBUILDING AGAIN. eases Ramsay Yards and May Again Ac-

quire His Old Crescent Company. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 29.-Willard P. Voorhees, receiver of the Perth Amboy Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, announced this afternoon that he had leased the plant of the company at

s dated May 1.
It is believed here that Lewis Nixon is also negotiating for the Crescent ship-yards at Elizabeth. Nothing definite can be learned here to-night. The Amboy shipyards, like those at Elizabeth, have shipyards, like those at Elizabeth, have been closed for a long time. When they were in operation thousands of men were employed. Oceangoing vessels are made at the plant. The training ship America was being built for the Rhode Island Nautical School at the yards when the company went into the hands of a receiver.

Perth Amboy to Lewis Nixon. The lease

Mr. Nixon has taken the yards under lease for the specific purpose of acquiring a plant with which to construct two gunboats for which he has contracts. Former Nixon employees have already arrived at the plant from Elizabeth. The Amboy yards are known generally as the Ramsay yards, because they were established by

Killed by Fall on a Schoone

Andrew Watson, 65 years old, of 115 Broad treet, Manhattan, was instantly killed yeserday morning while at work on the schooner S.F. Brown, foot of King street, Brooklyn, by falling from the deck into the hold. He received a fracture of the skull, to proceed direct to Cadiz, en route for I two broken arms and internal injuries.

CZAR SUMMONS M. DE WITTE.

HAS ASKED HIM TO SUCCEEDTHE MURDERED DE PLEHVE.

Police Arrest a Young Man Who Was Ready to Throw a Second Bomb If the First Fatled-Assassin Says More Murders

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN LONDON, July 30 .- A despatch from Berlin to the Daily Telegraph says it is stated in diplomatic circles that M. de Witte, who is there, received a long telegram yesterday from the Czar asking his advice and offering him the post of Minister of the Interior, with the title of Chancellor, which has been in abeyance for years. M. de Witte replied asking for a short time to consider the proposition and concurrently expressing the hope that should the Czar finally so honor him he would have a free hand to carry out internal reforms which are necessary to pacify the country.

Paris, July 29.-The Czar has offered to Lieut.-Gen. Von Wahl, commander of the gendarmerie, the office of Minister of the Interior, held by the murdered De Plehve, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris.

The correspondent says that the assassin of De Plehve must be a Nihilist, for be was heard to shout several times; "Long live the social republic!" In reply to questions he said: "I will say nothing. Please let me die. You will not know who I am. 1 have performed an act of justice of which I shall have the glory. I have no accomplices and I am determined to reveal nothing. If the Government perseveres in the same policy, De Plehve's successor will meet the same fate."

St. Petersburg, July 28.-The name of the man who assassinated Minister of the Interior de Plehve vesterday is understood to be Porozneff, and is so published in at least one newspaper. The official Gazette, perhaps taking its cue from the police says that the assassin refuses to divulge his name.

The doctors regard Porozneff's accent as indicating that he comes from the south of Russia.

A man who sat near the assassin in the restaurant of the Warsaw Hotel just before he hurled the bomb at M. de Plehve's carriage says that Porozneff asked for a glass of tea and a small glass of vodka, poured the vodka into the tea and drank them together. He looked at his watch frequently but his demeanor otherwise was not remarkable.

It is stated that among the numerous arrests made by the police in connection with the De Plehve assessination one made shortly after the tragedy is supposed to be that of a direct accomplice of the assassin. He is a young man who refuses to give his name. He stood beside he Obvodny Canal, it is alleged, and was prepared to make a second attempt on the life of the Minister of the Interior if the first one failed. After the explosion he threw something heavy into the canal. A boatman reported this act, and the young man was arrested. The missile was fished up and proved to be a bomb.

The story that M. de Plehve was aware that there was a definite plot against his life apart from the general menace which hangs over a Russian Minister is confirmed from several sources. The police had been searching St. Petersburg for days in conouses were ransacked on the merest sus picion, most of the sufferers being harmless citizens. It is doubtful if any of those arrested were implicated in the plot

HOW M. DE PLEHVE WAS SLAIN. Russian Reporter's Description of the Assassination.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. St. Petersburg, July 29 .- A semi-official the death of Minister de Plehve:

"The death of De Plehve has changed the direction of the current of public and private conversation. Yesterday it was the warnothing but the war: to-day there is a quick transition from life to death for the famous Minister of the Interior to the Czar of All the Russias. In St. Petersburg and other great centres of Russian activity consternation reigns, and the latest outrage, together with war rumors from the Far East, has produced an ominous state of unrest

impossible to be ignored. "This morning, with a beautifully fine sun gilding with its rays the tops of the cathedrals and other buildings-one of the finest days, in fact, of the all too short Russian summer, the Minister of the Interior. closely guarded, front and rear, by trusted detectives, set out on his weekly Journey to his imperial master along the Vostnesensky Prospect, one of three main arteries of the city. It was the Feast of St. Vladimir, but there were few holiday makers astir and the business life of the capital had scarce begun when the Minister of the Interior, one of the most capable, clever and powerful men that Russia has produced, rode swiftly along the thoroughfare, his carriage driven by a trusty servant and a second servant riding on a bicycle

in the rear. "About one hundred yards from the Warsaw station there is a little middle-class restaurant, frequented by railway employes. What more natural than that a young, modest looking man-an apparent stranger, and withal a railway servant, judging by his clothing—should seek to pass the night there? There was nothing improbable in a railway servant making his exit through the open door of a restaurant at the very moment when the carriage of the Minister of the Interior, still closely guarded and drawn by a pair of magnificent norses, went by

"The carriage is in advance of a motor car, and the driver of the car increases his pace and passes the carriage, in order to obtain room to make a sharp turn to the right, which must be negotiated before the Baltic railway station is reached.

"There are only twenty or thirty passengers on the footpath, and a laden tramcar is toiling up the sharp elevation which marks the bridge over the canal.

"The cyclist behind De Plehve's carriage sees a man in the uniform of a railway servant dart out of the door of the restau rant, make one or two rapid strides, and then fling a small round substance straight through the open window of the Minister's carriage.

"No time is lost. The cyclist increases his pace. But it is too late. There is a terrible roar, accompanied by the smashing of the glass in the windows of the restaurant and in the busy station 100 yards away.

"The splendid horses, cut in a hundred places, dash forward more swiftly, and the motorist turns hurriedly to intercept them But the carriage may be said to have disappeared, all that remains where it once was being a heap of débris, while thousands of

natchwood splinters hurtled in the air De Plehve, the strongest administrator that Russia has known for half a century had met with a terrible death. By the side of his mutilated remains was his dving

coachman, writhing in agony, and a few yards away the assassin and an officer of the law struggled close clasped on the

ground, the latter uppermost. "Although many of the people around are wounded, some of them seriously, at tention entres on the two men lying amid the fragments of the once luxurious cushions, which they empurple with their fast flowing blood.

"The assassin feigns madness; but as he is suffering from some severe internal injury he is quickly removed to a hospital, while the stricken Minister is mercifully allowed to lie where he fell.

"Amid all this terrible scene, however there is omparative quiet. There is no demonstration, for the crowd that has gathered is awed by the magnitude of the event. There is silence around, save for one isolated cry, 'Japonisi!' uttered by a patriotic Russian eager to avenge his country's wrongs.

"Gendarmes stand by, solemnly warning the more inquisitive among the crowd not to intrude on the passing moments of the fallen Minister. One of those near him thoughtfully and tenderly arranged a cloak over him, to hide a terrible wound in the lower part of the face. A few more heart beats, and then De Plehve is dead.

"Carefully the victims of the outrage are removed, one after the other, to a neighboring medical school. The remains of the Minister are taken to a house at the side of the Fontanka Canal."

King and Czar Exchange Messages.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 29.-King Edward telegraphed to-day to the Czar an expression of his sympathy at the loss of so distinguished a Minister, and received an appreciative reply.

POSTAL CLERK HELD FOR THEFT. Caught, the Inspectors Say, With a Stoler

Letter in His Pocket. Matthew Kain, a postal clerk employed at Station O, 122 Fifth avenue, was locked up in the Tenderloin staton last night charged with robbing the mails. Kain lives at 326 East 117th street.

Complaints have been coming into the Post Office here for six weeks from John Wanamaker's and Siegel Cooper Co.'s stores that letters addressed to them containing money had gone astray. Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Meyer were put on the case. They nosed around Station O, found cause to suspect Kain and

Station O, found cause to suspect Rain and laid a trap.

They put \$4.75 in marked money into a letter to John Wanamaker's for an order of goods, mailing it at Station O. Then they gave the suspected man plenty of time, and last night they nabbed him. When he was searched the decoy letter with the \$4.75 was found in his pockets, as well as a number of partially destroyed letters that the inspectors say had contained money.

Kain is married, but the inspectors found

that he has not been living with his wife for some time, and has been assisting an actress to purchase silk hose and baby blue ribboned lingerie.

SANTO DOMINGO GENERAL DEAD. Ebelardo Moscoso Lived in New York

Since the Revolution of 1890. Gen. Ebelardo A. Moscoso died yester day at Seton Hospital, Spuyten Duyvil. He was one of the leaders of the Santo Domingo revolution of 1890 and was said to have been active in the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of the Presi dent at that time.

Gen. Moscoso was exiled after the failure of the revolution and came to this country, where he had since resided. The funeral will be held Sunday in Calvary Cemetery

Frederick Goodall, R. At Dead. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 29 .- Frederick Goodall,

Frederick Goodall was born in 1822 His father was an engraver. When only 17 years old Goodall finished and exhibited one of his most notable pictures, "Card Players." He was elected an A. R. A. in 1853 and ten years later became an R. A. One of his latest works was "The Thames from Windsor Castle. "This was finished in

Obituary Notes.

Solomon Luke, one of the oldest men iden ified with the wholesale dry goods trade n this city, died early yesterday morning. t his home, 207 West 140th street Mr. Luke lived a month longer he would have been 86 years old. For twenty-five years ne held a high place with the H. B. Claffin Company, and only retired from active business service on Jan. 1. Before going with the Claffin heuse, Mr. Luke had associated with the late A. T. Stewart. Previous to that he was in business for himself in Albany, where he amassed a fortune. As a boy he walked from his father sylarm, near Bethlehem, to Albany, and began as a clerk in a dry goods store. He is survived by a granddaughter, Mrs. Jennie L. Waters. An older brother, Henry, is still living in Albany. The dead man's ancestors were among the early settlers that came from Holland. Mr. Luke was born in same year as Queen Victoria and his father was born in 1776. He was always a stanch Republican and had voted for every President since William Henry Harrison was elected.

Word was received here yesterday that Victor Kloepfer, the basso at the Metropolitan Opera House last winter, had died suddenly in Munich, where he was taking part in the performances at the Prinz Regent's Theater. Herr Kloepfer had been engaged by Mr. Conried for the next season at the Metropolitan. He appeared last season in the Wagnerian repertoire and as Narastro in "Il Flauto Magico." He was most successful in the German operas. Herr Kloepfer, who was about 36 years old, was born in Germany. He studied in Munich and sang with great success the Wagnerian repertoire at Covent Garden and in the Bayreuth festivals. He later became a member of the company at the Prinz Regent's and was cast for important rôles in the forthcoming Wagner festival. He had arranged for another leave of absence to return here next winter. years he held a high place with the H. B. laffin Company, and only retired from active

Joseph M. Dodd, one of the best known residents of East Orange and the oldest practising architect there, died yesterday of paralysis. Mr. Dodd was born on Dec. 23, 1836. In his early life he was a builder, but soon became an archiect. Many of the most important buildings in the Oranges, including the Masonic Temple, were built from plans drawn by him. His mother is still living. Mr. Dodd was a Past Master of Union Lodge, F. & A. M., of Orange, and was also a mamber of Orange Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He was a Democrat and had served as a member of the Essex County Board of Freeholders. He was the first president of the Orange Board of Health and served two terms as such. return here next winter.

Board of Freeholder.

Joshua Loring, formerly well known as the president of the Blackstone National Bank of Boston, and who had been connected with banking institutions in that city for sixty-five years, died Thursday in Newton Centre at the age of 92. He was for a time associated with the late Matthew Bolles, and subsequently did business in his own name as a stock broker. He was one of the earliest members of the Boston Brokers' Board, the predecessor of the present Boston exchange. He is survived by two sons and one daughter. one daughter

one daughter.

Col. William McSherry Ritchie, a well known Virginia horse breeder, died in Washington on Thursday in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Georgetown. D. C., where his family had been prominent for several generations. He served in the Confederate Army during the civil war, rising to the rank of Colonel. He afterward took up architecture, but abandoned it on account of failing health and devoted himself to stock raising, his farm at Burke's Station, Valbeing well known to horsemen.

Mrs. William H. Mailler died at her home.

being well known to horsemen.

Mrs. William H. Mailler died at her home.

The Pines," in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, at the age of 70 years, of heart trouble.

Her husband, William H. Mailler, who was once a leading factor in the shipping industry in New York city, died on Oct. 12 last, aged 81. Mrs. Mailler leaves four children: Quereau Mailler and Mrs. Ida Mailler Ring of Brook-lyn, Mrs. Catharine A. Mailler and Alderman William D. Mailler of New Brunswick.

Angelina Strange Macy, wife of William

William D. Mailler of New Brunswick.

Angelina Strange Macy, wife of William H. Macy, Jr., one of the wealthiest women in Harrison, N. Y., died on Thursday night. Mrs. Macy, who was 56 years old, had been ill of cancer for several months. She and her husband a few years are gave the money for the erection of All Saints' Episcopal Church in Harrison. Her husband and one daughter, Mrs. George Chamberlain, survive her

FAKE ORDERS TO BUY STOCKS

CAME WITH BOGUS CHECKS TO WALL STREET HOUSES.

Signed "J. Alexander Warendorff" and Were for National Biscuit-Not the First Time the Street Has Been

Henry Clews & Co., Charles G. Gates & Co. and several other well known Stock Exchange houses received the following message shortly before the market opened yesterday morning:

Kindly open my account with enclosed heck for \$7,000 and purchase for my account and risk 700 shares of National Biscuit common at opening of the market

J. ALEXANDER WARENDORFF. The note in each case was written on a Western Union Telegraph blank, enclosed in a Postal Telegraph envelope and the word "opening" was heavily undersoored. The checks were drawn on the Knickerbocker Trust Company's branch at Twentyseventh street and Fifth avenue. About half a dozen of these letters, with check enclosures, were delivered at various brokers' offices. When Henry Clews read the letter addressed to his firm, he smiled and remarked:

"Seems to me this smacks of old times. I think I have heard of such things as this before. However, we will find out.

Mr. Clews had the Knickerbocker Trust Company called up on the telephone and found that no such person as J. Alexander Warendorff was known there. Gates & Co. and others learned the same thing, and no purchases of National Biscuit com-mon for the account of Mr. Warendorff were made.

It happens that there is a florist of the name of Al Warendorff doing business at 1193 Broadway, just around the corner from the Fifth avenue branch of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. There is another Warendorff, also a florist, doing business at 635 Madison avenue, and still another at 111 East Fourteenth street with a branch in the Ansonia. None of the florists knew anything about J. Alexander. At Al Warendorff's place it was said that Mr. Warendorff never had an account with the Knickerbocker Trust Company and did business with the Corn Exchange

In speaking about the letter, Mr. Clews said that he had a similar experience about seven years ago when he got an order to buy a considerable amount of a certain stock, the writer saying that he would be in in a short time and pay for the purchase. Other brokers got similar letters and, strange as it may seem, many of the orders were executed. The result was that the stock went up several points. A few months ago a similar trick was tried on several members of the Cotton Ex-change who received orders from various points in the South, purporting to come from a well known cotton firm in New Or-leans, directing them to buy a certain option.

SISTER FRANCIS'S CROWDED DAY. Wanted in Two Courts To Explain What Has Become of Boarders' Money.

"Sister Mary Frances," otherwise Maria McCormick, who conducted an alleged home" in what was once the notorious House of all Nations in West Thirty-second street, until recently, has trouble on her hands in the Surrogates' office, because of her failure to account for the property of Mary Farrell, who died in the "home." She should have appeared before Surrogate Thomas vesterday, for examination, but because she was under arrest in another case Surrogate Thomas gave permission to have the examination conducted in the West Side police court building, where the woman was a prisoner, by the lawyers on both sides and a stenographer from the

Surrogates' Court. Lawyer M. J. Horan, counsel for John Farrell, administrator of Mary Farrell's state, filed affidavits concerning Sister Francis and her methods. Mary Farrell was John Farrell's niece. He alleges that no notification of her death was sent to him or other relatives and that when they ascertained the fact and sought information from Sister Francis they were treated very discourteously and all information

Sister Francis is an impostor and that she induced his niece to turn over her belongings to her, including eleven bank-books, one of which called for \$1,200. All Sister Francis would turn over to him was an old pocket book containing three cents

Farrell says that he subsequently visited the Sister Francis Home at Middle Village, L. I., where his niece lived shortly before her death. He found no trace of his niece's property there, but did find a trunk that seemed to have been broken open. He and on returning, at her invitation, found In conclusion he alleges that Maria McCornick defrauded and deluded his

niece by her religious pretensions and that it is absolutely necessary for him to have her examined concerning his niece's

a private room in the police court, the McCormick woman said in reply to the charge in the affidavit that Mary Farrell never had but \$249 and that that had been paid to her friends The other case which concerned Sister Francis yesterday was that of Ellen Crandall of 417 Seventh avenue, a former boarder in the Thirty-second street "home," who accused the McCormick woman, in the West police court, of obtaining \$300 from

her on false pretences.

She was locked up until her lawyer could find \$3,000 bail, and her examination on the Crandall woman's charge was adjourned.

official Changes in the Lackawanna Road. BUFFALO, July 29.-It is learned here o-night that T. F. Clarke, general superin endent of the Lackawanna Railroad, will be made general manager, a post to be created. C. J. Phillips, superintendent of the Buffalo division, will succeed Mr. Clarke. Riley Williams, now superintendent of the Bangor and Portland division, will come back to Buffalo to succeed Mr. Phillips. M. Rine, superintendent of the Scranton ivision, has resigned. He will leave the oad on Aug. 1. The official family of the road on Aug. 1. Lackawanna is now composed entirely of

Vestern men Army Officers Placed on the Retired List WASHINGTON, July 29.-Lieut.-Col. Otto Hein of the Tenth Cavalry, now in Wash. ington on leave of absence, was placed on the retired list of the army to-day for dis-ability. Col. Hein is from the District of Columbia. He was appointed to the West Point Military Academy in 1866. First Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers of the

Seventh Cavalry was also placed on the re-tired list to-day on account of disability. He served throughout the Spanish war as Captain of the First Arkansas Infantry, and as First Lieutenant of the Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry. A commission n the Regular army was given him in February, 1901, and he became a First

Battleship Squadron Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, July 29.-According to in structions given to Rear Admiral Barker. the battleship squadron of the North At-lantic fleet will leave Fiume, Austria, in a few days and record not later than Sept. 10. The squadron will not visit Turkish few days and return to the United States

The squadron will not visit Turkish ports, as was thought probable when the oris, as was thought proposed when the diplomatic relations between the United States and the Sublime Porte were somewhat strained. One of the principal reasons why the squadron will not go any further East is the desire of the Navy Department to keep the vessels out of the of the conflict in the Far East.

ADMIRAL CONVERSE PROMOTED.

The President Appeints Him Chief of the

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Rear Admiral George A. Converse, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department was to-day appointed chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the most important position in the naval service, to succeed Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, who died at Sudbury, Canada, several days ago. The appoint mant was announced after a conference between President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Morton at the White House

this afternoon. Admiral Converse is generally considered the foremost man in the navy personnel, and the appointment came to him through merit alone, no influence whatever having been exerted in his behalf. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, late Commander in Chie of the Asiatic fleet and a brother-in-lay of the late Admiral Taylor, was a candidate for the place. Admiral Evans had an interview with President Roosevelt this afternoon before the appointment of Admiral Converse was announced.

Despite the fact that Admiral Converse s regarded as the man best fitted to serve as chief of the most important bureau of the Navy Department, his appointment was somewhat of a surprise, as it was not believed he could be spared from his work in the Bureau of Ordnance. He is the lead ing ordnance expert of the navy, having given much study to the question of high explosives and their control and similar questions of importance, and is at present engaged in working out a number of ord-

engaged in wording out a number of out-nance problems.

For a long time there has been a feeling in naval circles that the Bureau of Naviga-tion practically dominated and controlled the Navy Department itself, and in view of the friction and irritation that grew out of this belief the selection of a head for the bureau was rendered more than ordinarily difficult.

Admiral Converse has never been identi-fied with naval politics and has seldom if ever taken sides in the many and bitter ever taken sides in the many and bitter factional quarrels in high naval circles. In view of this fact he is considered just the man to bring the Navy Department and the Bureau of Navigation into the most harmonious relations with the various parts of the naval machine and make them

work smoothly and in unison.

Admiral Converse is a Captain in the line, but holds the title of Rear Admiral as the head of a bureau. He came to the Department from the battleship Illinois in October, 1903, as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and later succeeded Rear Admiral O'Neill as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance upon the latter's retirement. He is considered just as good a practical sailor as sidered just as good a plactical said as he is an ordinance expert. As evidence of this, the late Admiral Taylor once said after an inspection of the Illinois, then under the command of Capt. Converse:

"That is the cleanest and most shipshape

vessel I have ever seen in all my years of THE WAR AND THE WEATHER.

German Philosopher Attributes "The Wrath of the Weather Gods" to the War. WASHINGTON, July 29.-President Rooserelt has been asked to join with Emperor William and the crowned headsof the great nations of the world and induce Japan and Russia to submit their differences to mediation. George Frederich Hertzog, loyal citizen of Germany has written a letter to the President enclosing a treatise on 'The Weather and the War," which contains arguments why the war should be brought to a close as soon as possible The letter says:

Your Excellency will please pardon a simple man, deeply moved by the horrible war, for humbly submitting the enclosed circular to you and calling your attention to the possible results which the war might have for us.

Imbued with the idea of doing something good and useful and a work pleasing to God, hereby I am induced to request your Excellency to accept the enclosed treatise on "The Weather and the War," a small work in the interest of peace.

The printed treatise reads in part as follows:

If wonder is expressed at the caprices the weather this year, I should like to prove by facts that the wrath of the weather gods is really only a natural result of the events that are taking place in the Far East. While steam power and the extensive utilization of electricity are robbing us more was refused.

Farrell declares in his affidavit that she induced his niece to turn over her belongings to her, including eleven bankbooks, one of which called for \$1,200. All Sister Francis would turn over to him was an old pocket book containing three cents and four keys.

Farrell says that he subsequently visited the Sister Francis Home at Middle Village, L. I., where his niece lived shortly before her death. He found no trace of his niece's property there, but did find a trunk that seemed to have been broken open. He omplained to Sister Francis about this, and on returning, at her invitation, found in the same trunk that was previously In conclusion he alleges that Maria foCornick defrauded and deluded his liece by her religious pretensions and hat it is absolutely necessary for him to ave her examined concerning his niece's received.

Philosopher Hertzog then recounts many other coincidences going to prove the rela-tion between the war and the weather and

adds:
In the present terrible war between Japan and Russia, in which besides the fearful cannon fire, dynamite, electricity and steam power are being utilized to a hitherto unprecedented extent, the long winter, the unusually cold summer, the suden changes from great heat to unusually great coolness, the sharp winds and even the desolating storms in Spain, lower Austria and especially about Moscow, are quite natural.

As long ago as last February 1 predicted that the weather would be just as it has turned out.

In conclusion Mr. Hertzog says: It would therefore be a blessing to the whole of humanity if all countries, Germany it the head, would try to mediate, especially shoth the belligerents have always accepted in the most friendly spirit the well meant advice of other Governments

LEISHMAN SEES THE SULTAN. Our Minister to Turkey Finally Obtains

a Personal Audience

WASHINGTON, July 29 .- The State Department was informed this afternoon by United States Minister Leishman at Constantinople that he had finally managed to obtain a personal audience with the Sultan. For pearly two years Mr. Leishman has been endeavoring to obtain a personal interview, but his efforts were invariably frustrated by the subordinate officials of the Sublime Porte. Various pretexts were advanced why an audience was impossible, chief among them being that the Sultan did not make a practice of receiving diplomatic representatives from foreign countries who were lower in rank han Ambassadors. The last audience Mr. Leishman had with the Sultan, nearly two years ago, he only managed to secure by promising beforehand that he would not bring up any matters of business.

The State Department officers were

greatly pleased to-day upon the receipt of Mr. Leishman's despatch. They have been of the opinion all along that if Mr Leishman could obtain a personal audience with the Sultan the pending matters of dif-ference between the United States and Turkey, which relate principally to dis-crimination against American educational crimination against American educational institutions in that country and to the payment of an indemnity by Turkey for outrages on naturalized American citizens, could be settled in a very short time.

It is not known just what was accomplished of the day in the country of th

It is not known just what was accom-plished at to-day's audience, but as Minister Leishman's message said that the Sultan had promised to grant other au-diences in the future, it is thought that the differences referred to are in process of adujatment or will be considered in the

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FOR NATIONAL RESERVE ARMY

A MILLION MEN TO BE TAUGHT HOW TO SHOOT

And to Hit What They Shoot At-Plan Adopted by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice to Fit a Great Force to Be Efficient Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 29 .- Under the authority of the War Department the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has anounced the plan adopted for the formation of a national reserve of qualified men, the main points of which are as fol-

All members of the National Rifle Association and of affiliated organizations are eligible to compete. They must be citizens between the ages of 18 and 45. The United States magazine rifle or a rifle viewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association must be used, together with the United States service ammunition or private makes that come within the rules. All those who qualify will receive a national marksman's

outton. In introducing the subject the board points out that as our permanent military estabishment or Regular army must be small, n event of a war with one or more of the first class Powers of the world we must depend very largely upon the militia and the volunteers for our fighting force. With he modern long range small arms it is allimportant that the soldier should know now to shoot and to hit what he shoots at. If he cannot do this the chances are ten to one that the shot is lost.

"By the plan proposed," says the report of the board, "we believe that the United States will within a few years have more than one million of men who will have for practical purposes on the line of battle nearly all the requirements of the most efficient soldiers in the world. That is efficient soldiers in the world. That is, we propose to educate our young men and boys over 15 years of age to be an army of expert rifle shots. To those who are accustomed to the use of firearms we believe one thing is evident beyond all question, and it is that a high degree of skill in rifle and revolver shooting and the confidence which a knowledge of this skill gives will make a timid man brave and a gives will make a timid man brave and a

rave man more courageous." The board proposes to encourage rifle practice in the State Militia where necessary, in military and other schools, and among those individuals who may be called

upon to serve in time of war.

The report of the board points out that t is especially desirable to induce practice by the younger men, because by far larger part of an army in the field be made up of very young men, so that every endeavor should be made to carry on more particularly the practice of young civilians. This, it is recommended, should be done by means of shooting galleries and field ranges, and the report suggests, in treating of the former, that in erecting armories for the National Guard addi-

tional range facilities can be provided at little additional cost. As for outdoor ranges, the report says "It would appear to your committee that a most careful study should be given, and at once, to the matter of eventually es-tablishing sufficient range facilities to per-mit of quite general civilian rifle practice, and for the purpose of this study there mit of quite general civilian rifle practice, and for the purpose of this study there should be assumed an active rifle practice by say 500 000 to 1 000 000 individuals and a definite plan should be formulated which will eventually provide facilities for the

number of men above named. EARLY PENSION REPORT.

An Attempt to Be Made to Use It to Advantage in the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 29.-Commissioner Ware of the Pension Office had a talk with President Roosevelt to-day about his forthcoming annual report. This report will be issued at least three weeks earlier than usual this year, and an attempt will be made to use it to advantage during the political campaign. Mr. Ware has been hard at work on it for several weeks, and the report will be received with special interest this year on account of the probable showing that will be made for "Special Order No. 78," as President Roosevelt's famous

age pension order is technically known This order took effect on April 13 last and Mr. Ware's report will show in detail the pensions that have been issued under it up to the end of the fiscal year. From April 13 to June 30 the pensions granted under this order were as follows: Original pensions granted, 3,859; pensions increased. 4,768. At the end of the fiscal year, how-

ever. about 40,000 applications were pend-As Mr. Ware's report will cover only the fiscal year, the hope is that the effect of Mr. Roosevelt's famous pension order will appear not to constitute a raid upon the Treasury, but simply generous treatment of the old soldiers of the country ment of the old soldiers of the country. The number of pensions actually granted is. of course, very large, but it is nothing compared with the number of applications pending, and a majority of these, presumably, will be favorably acted on.

Mr. Ware's report will show that the total number of names on the pension rolls is less than 1,000,000, although it was believed that the number would be increased to more than that number on account of Special Order No. 78. The number exceeded a million at one time. That was on Aug.

1, 1902, when the aggregate was 1,001,494. Capt. Lyon to Succeed Rear Admiral Terry WASHINGTON, July 29 .- Capt. Henry W. Lyon has been chosen to succeed Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry as commandant of the Honolulu naval station upon Terry's retirement next December. Capt. Lyon is now on duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Terry will be retired for age. He was born in Kentucky and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State on Sept. 23, 1858. He reached the grade of Rear Admiral in March, 1900.

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